Appendix II

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Forms

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has developed a number of guides and procedures to assist communities, counties, and states with assessing risk for a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. One approach that FEMA recommends is to assess communities using a variety of standardized evaluation criteria. The forms on the following pages detail the assessments completed for a variety of communities within Elmore County using these standardized forms and their criteria.

The first evaluation completed for these communities is the **Fire Hazard Severity** determination. This form uses a variety of criteria in order to make a categorical ranking for each community. The Fire Hazard Severity Table (below) determines fire hazard severity based on the standard FEMA uses to compare (for example) Elmore County, Idaho, with another county in Idaho, or any other state. Communities may have more than one classification depending on the degrees of the slope and fuel models. For example, if someone were to observe an average of five critical fire weather days per year in a given area, observe heavy fuel, and less than 40° slopes, then that community is in a high fire hazard area. If the average number of days of critical fire weather per year increases above eight, that community would be in an extreme fire hazard area. The table is subjective, but allows comparisons between communities.

Fire Hazard Severity

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			> 8 Days/Year		
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

M = Moderate hazard H = High hazard E = Extreme hazard

(from FEMA's "Understanding Your Risks; identifying hazards and estimating losses", August 2001, FEMA 386-2) State and local mitigation planning how-to-guide.)

Critical Fire Weather Frequency (CFWF) is not recorded by agencies operating in the state of Idaho. Red Flag Warnings posted by the US Forest Service and other agencies is roughly analogous to the CFWF but not identical. Daily readings from weather service stations was accessed to determine a county wide ranking of "> 8 days per year" average. In any given year, the actual number of days observed may be more or less.

Slope was determined from an interactive GIS layer by creating a polygon around a community representing the area that most likely encompasses the immediate threat area to the community from a wildfire. The average slope for that polygon was calculated along with statistics on this

average. Using recommendations from FEMA publications, the steepest 75% of the region was used to represent the slope impact on wildfires. For this reason, the category for slope will generally appear to be steeper than observations on the ground might otherwise indicate.

Fuel classification was determined from the Fire Prone Landscapes assessment described in the Plan. This assessment created data ranked from 0 (low) to 100 (high). As was done with the slope calculation, fire prone landscapes scores were averaged for the impact area and statistics were determined for the amount of variation. The highest 95% of values were used to calculate the impact of fuels on wildland fires around communities. Resulting values were divided by 10 to create a scale from 1 to 10 for this analysis. These values (0-10) were used in combination with the ground cover (rangeland or forestland) to assign light, medium, and high categories. Light fuels were assigned to rangeland areas regardless of the Fire Prone Landscape rating. Medium fuels were forestland cover types with a Fire Prone Landscapes ranking from 0 to 5, with Heavy fuels assigned to forestlands with a score of 6 and higher.

A final classification was selected based on this information with the lowest category on the form Moderate, then to High and finally Extreme. The FEMA forms do not have a category for Low. This score was then reported on the header of the Wildfire Hazard Rating Form.

The **Wildfire Hazard Rating Form** differs from the **Fire Hazard Severity** form in that the latter describes the environmental factors potentially affecting a community or subdivision, while the former describes actual factors leading to the ability of residents and emergency service personnel to respond to the event of a wildfire. The Wildfire Hazard Rating Form is competed using subjective observations of a community. These ratings will change over time and should be updated as needed to better reflect changes in each community.

Atlanta

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Atlanta**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		<40%	
FPL Score:	3	**Cat:**	Medium Fuel
Landcover:		Forestland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	20.5
Average	39.0
Max	7.8
STD	28.3
Upper 95% CI	2.8
Score	3

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	13.7
Max	123.6
STD	13.8
Upper 75% CI	36.6
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **E** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Atlanta **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 162

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Extreme Hazard**

Comments: This community is located in the center of forest lands which burn with a high frequency and place the residents at risk to loss from wildfire. Community defensible space and improvements of the access would serve to improve this community's condition.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	3
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	5
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	3
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	10

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	10

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 55

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Featherville

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Featherville**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		>61%	
FPL Score:	3	**Cat:**	Medium Fuel
Landcover:		Forestland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	0.0
Average	23.8
Max	39.0
STD	6.4
Upper 95% CI	30.2
Score	3

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	28.1
Max	140.2
STD	27.6
Upper 75% CI	74.1
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **E** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Featherville **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 125

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Extreme Hazard**

Comments: Located in the bottom of a river valley many of the fuels are thick, but have a higher live plant moisture longer into the year. Abundant residential and recreational uses in this area increase the potential for human caused ignitions. Past home defensible space projects should be continued.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	3
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	7
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	10
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	10
Total Score For Community	56

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Glenns Ferry

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Glenns Ferry**		
CFW Frequency:	>8 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	5	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	4.0
Average	32.2
Max	54.0
STD	14.9
Upper 95% CI	47.1
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	10.4
Max	196.3
STD	12.9
Upper 75% CI	32.0
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Glenns Ferry **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 1250

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: One of the urban centers of Elmore County this community has excellent fire protection, multiple access points to and from the community, and ample water supplies for use in the case of a fire. The rail-line and some local activities pose a potential problem for ignitions.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	1
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	5
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	1
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 32

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Chattin Flats

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Chattin Flats**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		<40%	
FPL Score:	3	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:		Rangeland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	4.0
Average	21.4
Max	53.0
STD	12.0
Upper 95% CI	33.4
Score	3

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	3.5
Max	139.0
STD	7.0
Upper 75% CI	15.3
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Chattin Flats **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 115

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: An agricultural area, this rangeland community has excellent access, water supplies, and fire protection. There are few concerns with the wildfire protection of this community.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	3
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	1
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 30

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Hammett

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Hammett**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		<40%	
FPL Score:	4	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:		Rangeland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	4.0
Average	25.5
Max	53.0
STD	14.0
Upper 95% CI	39.6
Score	4

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	3.6
Max	123.3
STD	5.9
Upper 75% CI	13.5
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Hammett **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 575

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard	**Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: An agricultural area, this rangeland community has excellent access, water supplies, and fire protection. There are few concerns with the wildfire protection of this community.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	4
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	1
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 35

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

King Hill

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**King Hill**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		<40%	
FPL Score:	3	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:		Rangeland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	4.0
Average	21.2
Max	54.0
STD	11.0
Upper 95% CI	32.2
Score	3

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	6.8
Max	94.8
STD	9.4
Upper 75% CI	22.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: King Hill **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 180

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: An agricultural area, this rangeland community has excellent access, water supplies, and fire protection. The biggest threat comes from the surrounding rangelands where fuels can accumulate and winds can blow potential fires in many directions. Superior access, water sources, and fire protection.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	3
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	35

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Mountain Home

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Mountain Home**		
CFW Frequency:	>8 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	5	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	4.0
Average	35.2
Max	50.0
STD	14.5
Upper 95% CI	49.7
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	1.6
Max	61.3
STD	2.3
Upper 75% CI	5.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Mountain Home **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 6200

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard	**Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: As the urban hub of Elmore County the wildland fire risks within the city are not critical. The interface nature of the wildland fire risks brings the highest risk factors to the structures on the out-skirts of the community. Range fires have a potential to impact the perimeter, but preparation in the city is excellent.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	1
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	5
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	1
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	1
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	32

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Oasis

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Oasis**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		<40%	
FPL Score:	5	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:		Rangeland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	6.0
Average	45.0
Max	51.0
STD	5.5
Upper 95% CI	50.5
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	3.0
Max	47.0
STD	3.0
Upper 75% CI	8.1
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Oasis **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 100

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: This rural community is situated in among highly variable concentrations of rangeland fuels with mixed ownerships. The juxtaposition to Interstate 84 means that human caused ignitions, coupled with often high winds can flame wildfires rapidly into the homes. Fire mitigation in the area is needed.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	5
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	7
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	5
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	**45**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Pine

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Pine**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		>61%	
FPL Score:	3	**Cat:**	Medium Fuel
Landcover:		Forestland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	0.0
Average	26.8
Max	39.0
STD	7.3
Upper 95% CI	34.1
Score	3

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	44.3
Max	188.6
STD	24.0
Upper 75% CI	84.4
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **E** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Pine **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 258

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Extreme Hazard**

Comments: With most of the structures located in the valley bottom, Pine is surrounded with a mix of rangeland and forestland vegetation, steep slopes, and somewhat limited access options. The high amount of recreational use this area supports, with the residentual population puts this community in need of treatments.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	3
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	5
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	3
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	7
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Non-combustible siding/deck 1	1
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5

H. Fire Protection Services

Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	10

Total Score For Community **54**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Prairie

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Prairie**	
CFW Frequency:		>8 Days/Year	
Slopes:		<40%	
FPL Score:	3	**Cat:**	Medium Fuel
Landcover:		Forestland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	0.0
Average	20.6
Max	61.0
STD	9.1
Upper 95% CI	29.7
Score	3.0

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	5.5
Max	72.2
STD	7.8
Upper 75% CI	18.5
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **E** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Prairie **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 132

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Extreme Hazard**

Comments: This community is located at the juncture of rangeland and forestland fuels where fire behavior can be quite extreme. Past large fire events have threatned this community. Structures would benefit from home and community defensible spaces. Recommend the creation of a Rural Fire District for this area.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	3
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	3
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	7
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5

H. Fire Protection Services

Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	10

Total Score For Community **55**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Tipanuk

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Tipanuk**		
CFW Frequency:	>8 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	5	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	4.0
Average	35.1
Max	49.0
STD	14.2
Upper 95% CI	49.3
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	1.4
Max	23.4
STD	1.2
Upper 75% CI	3.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Elmore County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Tipanuk **Date:** 30-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 110

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: This rural community is situated in among highly variable concentrations of rangeland fuels with mixed ownerships. The juxtaposition to Interstate 84 means that human caused ignitions, coupled with often high winds can flame wildfires rapidly into the homes. Fire mitigation in the area is needed.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	5
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	7
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	10
Total Score For Community	**51**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.